

The Constitution:

OTHER ARTICLES, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND OTHER AMENDMENTS

OTHER ARTICLES

1. There are a number of other articles (parts) of the Constitution.
2. Article IV says that citizens of one state must be treated like citizens of all the others. It also promises to protect the states from invasion or violence.
3. Article V discusses how to amend (change) the Constitution. Amendments can be started in two ways. A vote by two-thirds of both houses of Congress can start an amendment. Or, the legislatures of two-thirds of the states can start an amendment.
4. In either case, the amendment must be ratified (agreed upon) by three-fourths of all the states. Therefore, 38 of the 50 states must ratify an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution.
5. Article VI states that all federal laws take precedence (greater importance) over all state laws. If a federal law and a state law disagree, the federal law is the one that must be followed.

THE BILL OF RIGHTS

6. Amending the Constitution is not an easy job. Yet it has been done 27 times since the Constitution was first written over 200 years ago.
7. The first ten amendments were passed in 1791. Many people at that time wanted the rights of the people more clearly written out. People

would then know what their rights were. The Bill of Rights (the first ten amendments to the Constitution) was then added.

8. Amendment 1 (1791): Congress shall make no law making a religion. It cannot pass a law stopping people from practicing any religion they choose.
9. Congress shall make no laws taking away or reducing the freedom of speech or of the press.
10. Congress cannot prohibit people from assembly or petition (formal request).
11. Amendment 2 (1791): The right of the people to keep arms (guns) shall not be taken away.
12. Amendment 3 (1791): No soldier shall, in time of peace, be placed in a home without permission of the owner. In time of war, Congress may pass laws making this possible.
13. Amendment 4 (1791): There shall not be, without good reason, searches of a person's home, papers, or belongings.
14. Warrants (permission) for such searches must be given only for good cause. The warrants must describe the person or place to be searched.
15. Amendment 5 (1791): No person shall be made to give evidence (information about the crime) against him or herself.
16. Prohibits double jeopardy (being tried for the same crime twice).
17. Ensures due process of law (legal measures which serve to

- protect an accused person or his or her interests).
18. Amendment 6 (1791): The accused person in a criminal case has the right to a quick trial by people who do not favor either side (jury trial.)
 19. The accused must be told of the charges against him. He has the right to face the witnesses against him and have a lawyer in his defense.
 20. Amendment 7 (1791): In any case where the argument shall be more than twenty dollars, there shall be a trial by jury (twelve people chosen from the accused's community).
 21. Amendment 8 (1791): Not more than a necessary amount of bail (money given to the court to make sure that a person shows up for trial) shall be set. No cruel or inhuman punishment shall be given.
 22. Amendment 9 (1791): Even if a right is not stated in this Constitution such a right can still be enjoyed by the people.
 23. Amendment 10 (1791): The powers not given to the United States by the Constitution, nor kept from the states are hereby given to the states, or to the people.

OTHER AMENDMENTS

24. Amendment 11 (1798): The federal courts cannot take cases that deal with a lawsuit brought against one state by the resident of another state. Nor can they hear a case brought by people of other nations against a state.
25. Amendment 12 (1804): (This amendment was discussed in the Executive Branch. It is about the election of the president and the Vice President by the Electoral College).
26. Amendment 13 (1865): There shall be no slavery in the United States.
27. Amendment 14 (1868): No state shall make or carry out a law which takes away any rights of their people as citizens of the United States.
28. Amendment 15 (1870): All males over the age of 21 shall have the right to vote. (This included former black slaves).
29. Amendment 16 (1913): Congress shall have the right to set up an income tax.
30. Amendment 17 (1913): Senators shall be elected by the people of the state they represent. (Before this they were appointed by the state they represented).
31. Amendment 18 (1919): The sale of alcoholic drinks in the United States shall be stopped. (This was called Prohibition. This amendment was later repealed by the 21st Amendment).
32. Amendment 19 (1920): Women over the age of 21 shall have the right to vote.
33. Amendment 20 (1933): The terms of President and Vice president shall end at noon on the 20th day of January in the year in which his or her term ends.
34. Amendment 21 (1933): The 18th Amendment was repealed making it legal to sell alcoholic drinks again.
35. Amendment 22 (1951): The number of terms a President may serve is limited to two. (This was in response to President Roosevelt, who was elected four times).

36. Amendment 23 (1961): The people living in the District of Columbia (Washington, D.C.) shall have the right to vote for President and Vice President.

37. Amendment 24 (1964): People cannot be forced to pay a tax to be able to vote.

38. Amendment 25 (1967): If a President dies, resigns, or is removed from office, the Vice President shall take over that office.

39. To fill the office of Vice President, the President shall appoint a person to take that office. The nominee must be approved by the majority of both houses of Congress.

40. Amendment 26 (1971): All people over the age of 18 shall have the right to vote.

41. Amendment 27 (1992): Congressional pay raises cannot take effect until the next elected Congress meets.

UNDERSTANDING THE OTHER ARTICLES, THE BILL OF RIGHTS, AND THE OTHER AMENDMENTS

1. Article IV says that citizens of one state must _____

2. _____ of _____ states must ratify an amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution.

3. What happens if a federal law and a state law disagree with each other?

4. The first _____ amendments were passed in _____. These amendments are known as the _____.

5. The Constitution has been amended _____ times.

Amendment 1 –

- Freedom of _____
- Freedom of _____
- Freedom of _____
- Freedom of _____
- Freedom of _____

Amendment 2 –

- The right to _____

Amendment 3 –

- No quartering of _____

Amendment 4 –

- There shall be no _____ without a reason
- Police can only search your belongings if they have a _____

Amendment 5 –

- No person shall be made to _____
- Prohibits _____
- Ensures _____

Amendment 6 –

- An accused person has the right to a _____
- An accused person has the right to a trial by _____
- An accused person must be told _____
- An accused person must be allowed to face _____
- An accused person has the right to a _____

Amendment 7 –

- An accused person shall have the right to a _____ in cases involving money

Amendment 8 –

- The amount of _____ must fit the crime
- There shall be no _____ punishments.

Amendment 9 –

- Rights not stated in the Constitution can still be enjoyed by the _____

Amendment 10 –

- Powers not given to the U.S. by the Constitution are given to the _____ or the _____

Read through Amendments 11 – 27. Pick three amendments that you feel are the most important to you or our country. Briefly explain why you picked them. Be prepared to tell the class why you chose these amendments.

Amendment _____

Amendment _____

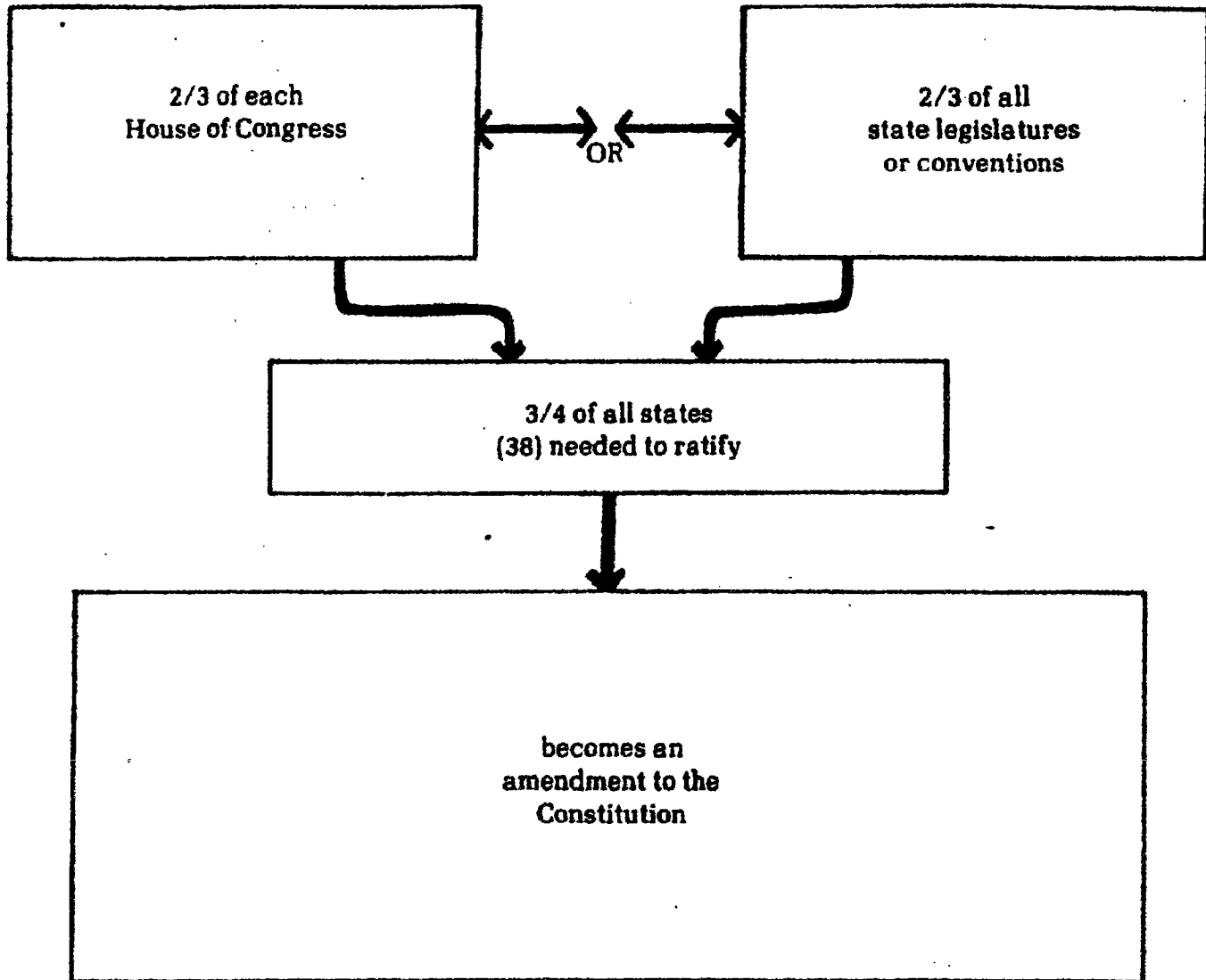
Amendment _____



Understanding What You Read

1. Look at the chart below and then answer the following questions:

How The Constitution Is Amended



- To start an amendment on the way to becoming a part of the Constitution, 2/3 of each _____ or 2/3 of all _____ must call for the amendment.
- Once the amendment is proposed, _____ of the states must ratify it before it becomes part of the _____.